(Lth Year.) THE (No. 2527.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1795.

UTRECHT, *January* 20.

HERE are the details of the entrance of the French within our walls: a French officer, accompanied by a trumpeter, arrived at the outer poſt of this city; he was the bearer of a letter to the Engliſh general. On his approach he perceived a Dutch ſoldier ſtanding as a ſentry, and who was running away: the officer called him back and bid him to ſhew him the way to the commandant of the place. They found the gate of this city open, the Engliſh ſoldiers having fled off by the way of Woerden. As ſoon as the officer and trumpeter appeared before the people, who were decorated with the tri-coloured cockade, they cried, *here are at laſt our deliverers: long live the French republic that rids us of our tyrants!* They were welcomed, agreeably entertained, and led in triumph through the city, with the acclamations of the people; the commandant having thought proper to betake himſelf to his heels.

The van-guard of the French army that ſtill remained far behind, was informed immediately, and arrived a few hours after; they every where received, as they paſſed along, the bleſſings of a people, who at length found themſelves happy after ſeven years ſufferings and oppreſſion. The next morning this news having ſpread through the country, a great number of carriages and perſons on horſeback crowed from all parts, and more eſpecially from Amſterdam, which lies at eight leagues from Utrecht, to come and meet the French, and to behold an army of heroes.

LONDON, *December* 27.

It is an aſcertained fact that when Mr. Fagel came to this kingdom, he intimated the reſolution which the States General had taken of treating with the French for a ſeparate peace. Two commiſſioners were ſent to Paris for that purpoſe. They were well received by the committee of public ſafety—but the terms offered by the French were ſo much beyond the powers veſted in the Dutch commiſſioners, that they returned to the Hague: the truce concluded, and Pichegru renewed his operations. In this deſperate condition the States General have again ſent commiſſioners to Paris, and the obvious conjecture is, that they have enlarged the powers of theſe gentlemen, if they have not altogether complied with the terms propoſed by the French.

We believe this to be the preciſe ſtate of things between the Dutch and French.—All the prattle about the latter agreeing to a negotiation on the baſis of the ſtatu quo—their readineſs to treat with all their enemies—and our acquieſcence in the Dutch negotiation, is too contemptible even for the meridian of the ſtock exchange. The meteor glittered but for a moment and burſt.

Sir William Miller declared in the houſe of commons on Friday, that his reaſon for voting againſt the addreſs to his majeſty's ſpeech was, that Mr. Pitt had declared that he never would make peace till monarchy was re-eſtabliſhed in France. Mr. Pitt immediately replied, that he never had made ſuch a declaration—that there might be circumſtances, under which it would be wiſe to treat with a republic in France; and that all he meant to avow now was, that, under the preſent circumſtances, it would not be ſafe or politic for this nation to make peace with the party now prevailing in France.

BRIDGE-TOWN, *(Barb.) February* 24.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated February 20.

"The commanders in chief here, ſome few days ago, ſent the Hoſteſs Quickly to Guadaloupe, with lieutenant Thompſon of the Majeſtic, and an army officer with a flag of truce, to pay Britiſh troops, priſoners there, and to inſpect the ſick. On the arrival of the veſſel, lieutenant Thompſon went on ſhore, and had an interview with Victor Hugues, the democratic commander, who would not ſuffer the army officer to go on ſhore. He aſked the lieutenant for his authority for coming; on producing which, and ſeeing the names of Caldwell and Vaughan, he thought proper, it is ſaid, to treat our gallant commanders with great affected contempt. After much converſation, he took the lieutenant to a houſe which he told him was Jones's. "I wiſh," ſaid he, "I could ſee this man; he kept excellent wine, and you ſhall taſte it." A bottle was ordered, and he proceeded:—"Barbadoes is the only country you have worth taking, and long before this I ſhould have been there, was it not ſo far to windward, and ſo many white inhabitants on it; but let them look to themſelves, I know not what ſucceſs may prompt me to. Go your way, tell thoſe who ſend you I fear them not: their countrymen ſhall be taken care of without their help; do not let them ſend any more ſpies, for the next ſhall not be treated as well as you have been." The lieutenant immediately embarked, and arrived here yeſterday, and reports that the harbour of Point-a-Petre is full of veſſels, and ſeems to think Barbadoes the object of greateſt danger. This account you may depend upon.

"It is alſo in circulation here, that a French privateer and frigate are cruiſing to windward of Barbadoes, that a Guineaman called the Prince of Wales, with 400 ſlaves has been taken by them, beſides a ſchooner belonging to St. Vincent.—The general opinion here, is, that Dominica will ſhortly be attacked by the French from Guadaloupe, and that Barbadoes will have a viſit from them for the ſake of plunder, it would therefore be neceſſary to take Victor Hugue's advice and "look to yourſelves." All is tranquillity here, and the French inhabitants ſeem perfectly ſatisfied. The royaliſts ſhew themſelves in great numbers, and are fond of the Britiſh uniform.

"We cannot but congratulate the inhabitants of Barbadoes on the eſtabliſhment of a militia, that now renders their population formidable, as well as extenſive.—The judicious ſelection of commanding officers, and their meritorious and unremitted exertions deſerve and receive univerſal approbation; ſuch is the ſpirit of the country, which however dormant, has never been extinguiſhed, that all ranks are eager to come forward in the general defence.

"Nor is the generous enthuſiaſm confined to the breaſts of thoſe reſpectable gentlemen who have accepted commiſſions—we are certain that it pervades as well the privates, as the officers of every corps; and whilſt we are enabled to raiſe at a few hours notice, a conſtitutional defence of 5000 ſoldiers, we may be aſſured that if our enemies *condeſcendingly* conceive this iſland "*worth taking*," we ſhall never be deſtitute of men who will convince theſe boaſters, that we, in our turn, think it *worth defending*."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 2.

Luxemburg, the important fortreſs in the Auſtrian Netherlands, had ſurrendered to the French republicans. The French fleet, conſiſting of 37 ſail of the line and the ſame number of frigates, were cruiſing the 7th of February in the latitude of Scilly, 12 leagues weſt. Owing to contrary winds captain Renwick put into Torbay, the 11th February, where lord Howe's fleet was then lying, conſiſting of 35 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, and by their own account were to ſail the firſt wind. The French republicans are in high ſpirits, union and energy pervade their councils. Our informant was in Breſt when the Alexander, of 74 guns, entered the port, and, notwithſtanding the gaſconade of her gallant defence, ſhe fired but two broadſides, and then ſtruck. We congratulate our republican friends upon theſe pleaſing events—We have long anticipated them.

GRENADA TAKEN!

Captain Atwater, of the ſloop Comet, who left St. Euſtatius on the 14th ultimo, informs, that 2500 men from Guadaloupe having landed at Grenada, had ſucceeded in gaining poſſeſſion of all the forts, excepting that which covered the town of St. George's. Captain Atwater adds, that numbers of the inhabitants of Grenada had come down to St. Euſtatius, and from a gentleman, whoſe family he ſaw at the coffee-houſe, he received the foregoing intelligence.

BALTIMORE, *April* 7.

A gentleman arrived laſt Sunday evening from Philadelphia informs, that he was in company with captain Ewing of the America, who has brought the important intelligence of the conqueſt of Holland by the French republic.

Captain Ewing ſays, that 300 ſail of veſſels, each to carry 300 ſoldiers, independent of their crews, were preparing with all poſſible induſtry to proceed in an intended invaſion of England.

He further ſays, that he ſaw a London newſpaper, printed late in January, which relates, that the Engliſh parliament were wonderfully agitated in conſequence of the ſucceſſes of the French in Holland. In the tumult of their debate, Mr. Pitt repeatedly offered to reſign the ſeals to Mr. Fox, who as often replied, that ſince he, Mr. Pitt, had created the ſtorm, it was his buſineſs to ſtem it! and therefore refuſed them.

ANNAPOLIS, April 9.

Important Intelligence,

Received at Philadelphia by the ſhip America, from Havre-de-Grace.

AMSTERDAM, *January* 11.

We juſt now receive the intelligence that the fortreſs of Nieuwerſluys has ſurrendered to the French without the leaſt reſiſtance. Their conduct at Utrecht has been exemplary. The rumour has ſpread here that they have ſent a ſtrong column in the country of Bentheym, twelve leagues from Munſter, which would have completely ſurrounded the Engliſh army, and forced them to ſurrender priſoners of war.

January 18, in the evening.

Yeſterday we learnt here that the van-guard of the French having approached the ſuburbs, were viſited by a deputation from the regency. They afterwards entered the city, where an immenſe crowd aſſembled before the hotel of the arms of Emden. The news of the deliverance of Utrecht was received with univerſal applauſe, and all expreſſed their moſt ardent deſire of breaking their fetters. Conſequently, this morning, the 18th, the people put themſelves in motion, and aſſembled before the above mentioned hotel, each with a national cockade in his hat. At two in the afternoon there was a deputation at the burgomaſter's. It returned at four o'clock. Shortly after the cries of long live the republic were every where heard.

January 19.

At eight o'clock in the morning all the bells began to ring, and patriotic airs were ſung. Two tri-colour flags were hoiſted on the ſtate-houſe. At eleven the tree of liberty, crowned with a hat, was planted on the dam. Several incarcerated patriots were releaſed by the people, and conducted in carriages, with great ſolemnity, to the ſtate-houſe.

January 25.

The French army is well received in every part of the city. A ſtrict diſcipline is obſerved. It is pleaſing to hear the Dutch youth ſinging Ca Ira through the ſtreets. When the martial muſic ſtrikes up the air they all join in the chorus. The national cockade has cauſed that of Orange totally to diſappear.

January 28.

Yeſterday a new tree of liberty, decorated in the moſt elegant manner, and crowned with the cap of liberty, was planted before the town houſe. It had been prepared by a ſociety of ſtaunch patriots, and carried in proceſſion, with great pomp, from the church to the place where it was erected. Every perſon deſired to touch it, and all who aſſiſted in carrying it eſteemed themſelves happy. It was planted during a concert of various muſical inſtruments. The national guard of Amſterdam formed a circle around, within which a great number of young ladies, dreſſed in white, and decorated with the three-coloured riband, danced amidſt the acclamations of the people. It is charming to ſee the harmony that reigns between the French ſoldiery and our good citizens.

About the end of laſt week, general Winte went from hence, with a body of troops, for Helder, to ſeize the veſſels of war which were there, as well as at Port New Dieppe, in which expedition he ſucceeded, as well as that to the port of Helvoetſluys, whither he went for the ſame purpoſe.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, January 29.

"We have had a new proof of the perfidy of the ſtadtholderian party, and of the aſſembly of the ancient States General. It is now fully aſcertained that in order to appeaſe the patriots, theſe gentlemen had circulated a rumour, that the ſtadtholder had reſigned all his employments, civil and military, and that his reſignation had been accepted by the States General. This is a falſehood, and the counſellors of the ſtadtholder have been more expert, or rather more perfidious. We may decide on this ſubject from the following reſolution, entered into by the States General the 18th of January, the very day on which the ſtadtholder departed. The patriots have found this infamous document in the ſecret regiſter of the deliberations of their high mightineſſes.

"Sunday, January 18, 1795.

"Report has been made to the aſſembly by Meſſrs. Grotenrey and other commiſſioners of their high mightineſſes for military affairs, who have been directed by the reſolutions of this day, to examine a letter from his highneſs, of the ſame date, written at the Hague, and of the following tenor—"That the circumſtances which make his highneſs foreſee the lot that awaits him, in caſe the enemy ſhould penetrate further into the country, and his not being willing to oppoſe any obſtacle to peace, of which the good citizens have ſo much need, have determined him to quit the country with all his family, for a certain time, hoping that their high mightineſſes will not diſapprove this ſtep. His highneſs prays the Supreme Being to ſhed his moſt precious bleſſings on his once happy country, and to reſtore its ancient ſplendour. He proteſts ſolemnly he has uſed his beſt endeavours to ſerve it well, and that he utterly deſpairs of his being able to contribute any further to its defence. And finally, that if circumſtances ſhould, at any future day, allow him to be uſeful to his country, which he holds dearer than any other object in the world, their high mightineſſes will always find him diſpoſed to exert himſelf to the utmoſt. His highneſs has determined that his two ſons, whoſe reſignation of the command of the troops of the ſtates he has accepted, ſhould accompany him."

Having deliberated on the premiſes, and had regard to the actual ſtate of affairs, which demands ſome precautionary meaſures, which cannot be taken in the uſual mode of deliberation, it has been found neceſſary to declare, that whatever may be determined for the preſent and hereafter, ſhall not carry any pre-

judices at future times to any perſon whatſoever. It has been ſince determined to write to the commanders of troops, as well as to the governors, commanders of cities and fortreſſes belonging to the States General, that his highneſs has withdrawn from their territory only for a time, and that his two ſons, the princes of Orange, had been diſmiſſed from the command of the army; in conſequence it has been ordered that all the military officers whatſoever, ſhall proviſionally forward the counſel of ſtate of the union, all the military and other reports which have hitherto been ſubmitted to the ſaid prince, in capacity of captain-general of the united ſtates.

It has been ordered, that orders ſhall be forwarded to Monſ. De Larrey, his highneſs's private ſecretary, to forward without any delay to the counſel of ſtate, all the military reports, which ſhall come to the addreſs of his highneſs, and all other letters, whatſoever, which he ſhall have reaſon to preſume contain military details.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, 14th of Pluvios.

"At preſent the report is general, that Zealand is in the power of the republicans, and that admiral Kinſkergen, has, by orders of the regenerated ſtates, hoiſted the three-coloured flag."

PARIS, *February 2.*

Perpignan, January 11.

The bad weather delays, it is true, the progreſs of our victorious army; but it does not ſuffer alone; it has been a greater injury to the enemy. Their fleet ſuffered much in the nights of the 16th and 17th—one of their large veſſels has loſt every maſt or ſpar, and was towed in; 12 or 15 tranſports were caſt aſhore between the mouth of the Monga to Roſes. Several veſſels beſides were diſmaſted, among others the vice-admiral's.

The Roſe-bud has been evacuated; and as we are in poſſeſſion of the Bud we ſhall ſoon be in poſſeſſion of the Roſes.

February 4.

The day before yeſterday the buſt of Marat, which had been put up at the theatre, in Feydeau-ſtreet, was again thrown down. The ſame thing was done on the ſame day at the Vandeville theatre, with this peculiar circumſtance, that a rope tied to the neck of the buſt was connected to the bottom of the curtain, the riſing of which cauſed the overthrow of the buſt.

February 7.

Bruxelles, January 26.

Yeſterday two repreſentatives of the people, arrived here from Amſterdam; they are going to Paris. Every where the ſoldiers of the ſtadtholder lay down their arms. The Engliſh army is inviſible; it is preſumed that part are withdrawing towards Hanover, and that the remainder muſt be near Brielle and Helvoetſluys, if they have found means of embarking.

We are credibly informed that ſeveral magazines, and 200 Engliſh veſſels, in the Zuyder-ſea, are in the power of the republicans.

The capitulation of the town and province of Utrecht concluded with the French, contains the following articles:

The lives and property of the inhabitants ſhall be under the protection of the law. No one ſhall be moleſted for his conduct during the war, or the period that preceded it. Entire liberty of religious worſhip.

All the other articles have been declared by the French general beyond his power to grant, and have been referred to the deciſion of the repreſentatives of the French people.

January 27.

Every moment we are favoured with new details of the immenſe riches which victory has delivered to the republicans in Holland. They exceed even the fondeſt wiſhes we entertained. They found a ſuperb foundery of arms at the Hague, the city of Delft offered the moſt conſiderable and beſt furniſhed arſenal of Europe. The city of Dortrecht contained 632 braſs cannons, 40,000 ſtands of arms, an immenſe quantity of warlike ſtores of all kinds, and proviſions enough to maintain an army of 40,000 men during a whole campaign. Excellent dock-yards, fitted in a maſterly manner, for the conſtruction of ſhips, and provided with timber enough to create a numerous fleet, were only part of the immenſe advantages reſulting from the capture of Rotterdam. Every where magazines glutted with proviſions, which the Dutch, guided by a prudent œconomy, ſtored up, in order to ſell them with double advantage in calamitous years.

Gold is not the moſt precious article the provinces of Holland offer us. Proviſions of all kinds, and an abundance of thoſe merchandiſes which begin to become ſcarce in France, are of much more importance to the republic, and if we know how to take all the advantages of this conqueſt, the former abundance will ſoon return to France. The maintaining of our armies will coſt the republic not a farthing, and our enemies diſgraced, confounded, defeated and routed on all ſides, will be glad to accept, kneeling, the conditions we ſhall pleaſe to grant them.

February 8.

Extract of a letter, dated Breſt, January 29.

"The diviſion of rear-admiral Vanſtable, compoſed of eight ſhips of the line and ſome frigates, which formed the light ſquadron of the grand fleet, entered the road laſt evening and this morning. It was ſeparated from the grand fleet by foggy weather, nine days after its departure from Breſt road. No news is arrived from the grand fleet, which will without doubt, ſoon return, becauſe of the weſt and ſouth weſt winds.

"P. S. A courier is juſt arrived, and brings the diſagreeable intelligence of the loſs of the Neptune, a 74 gun ſhip; ſhe made nine inches water in an hour; all hands were employed at the pumps, except the captain; the cannons were thrown overboard; and the ſhip was at laſt run aſhore near Poros, in a bay between Brehat and Morlaix, 36 miles from Breſt. The Neptune was one of the oldeſt ſhips, and never much depended on.—The loſs is, therefore, of little conſequence to the naval force of the republic."

February 11.

The Hollanders have eſtabliſhed a convention. Their conſtitution is to be publiſhed the fifth of February. The arms of the ſtadtholder are every where taken down. The States General of the United Provinces have decreed the following proclamation, it has been juſt publiſhed:—

PROCLAMATION.

"The repreſentatives of the French people who are at preſent in this country, having communicated to us that it would be neceſſary to make immediate proviſion for the preſſing wants of the French army, and having conſequently demanded the following articles:

200,000 quintals of wheat
5,000,000 bundles of hay of 15lbs each
200,000 bundles of ſtraw each of 10lbs
5,000,000 meaſures of oats of 10lbs each
150,000 pair of ſhoes
20,000 pair of boots
20,000 coats and waiſtcoats
40,000 pair of breeches
150,000 overalls
200,000 ſhirts
50,000 hats

The whole to be delivered at three ſeveral periods, within one month, at Bois-le-Duc, Thiel and Nimeguen.

And further—12,000 oxen, in the ſpace of two months.

Decreed to be furniſhed accordingly."

The repreſentative of the people Briez, delegated to the armies of the North, of the Sambre and the Meuſe, has written to his colleague, Merlin of Douay, that the French troops on the 19th inſt. entered Middleburg and Fluſhing; and that all the province of Zealand is in their power.

From the Moniteur Univerſal of the ſecond of February.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.

Letter from general Daendels, quarter-general at Laerdam, to the people of Holland, dated the 17th January.

The repreſentatives of the people of France expect on the part of the people of Holland, that they ſhould ſet themſelves at liberty; they are neither willing to conquer nor to force them to receive aſſignats; but on the contrary to make an alliance with them as with a free people. Let the cities of Dortrecht, Haerlem, Leyde, Amſterdam; let all Holland make their revolution; and ſend deputies to the repreſentatives of the people of France, who are now at Bois-le-Duc.

Signed, the general of the diviſion,

DAENDELS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

February 2.

The repreſentatives of the people with the armies of the North, of Samore and Meuſe, wrote to the convention from Hague, on the 21ſt January

"The ſtrong holds, Williamſtadt, Breda, Gorcum, and Bergen-op-Zoom; the Dutch fleet detained in the Texel by the ice; the ports of Triel and Helleborn, are all in the hands of the republicans. We owe the capture of the laſt mentioned port to general Bonneau. Learning that 600 of our brethren were there held priſoners of war, he gave intimation to the commander of that fort of his intention to get poſſeſſion of it. He, in conſequence, armed our brothers, who drove out the Engliſh.

"We ſend off to Paris as priſoners of war, the princes Salm-Salm and Hohenlohe, [not the great Hohenlohe who was in the Auſtrian ſervice,] who were ſtopt with an aid-de-camp of Clairfayt.

"They had offered a conſiderable ſum to two captains, one Daniſh, the other American, to tranſport them to England. Theſe brave men anſwered, that not being at war with the French, they would do nothing againſt their intereſts; they would obſerve ſtrict neutrality. We ſhall write to the miniſter of Denmark and the United States, to teſtify to them the gratitude of the French republic."

A thouſand plaudits interrupted the reading of this intereſting intelligence.

Marec, organ of the committee of public ſafety, reported that the Breſt fleet had experienced, during its cruiſe, which had been only 34 hours, the fury of the winds; three veſſels have been ſunk, their crews, however, had been ſaved; three others had been damaged, but not very conſiderably; two of them have been ſince repaired.

The ſame member reported, that ſince the arrival of the laſt meſſenger, 28 prizes had been taken.

From the Moniteur Univerſal, February 8.

PROCLAMATION

Of the repreſentatives of the people of France, ſent to the armies of the North, Sambre, and Meuſe.

Tyranny, which conſpired againſt the liberty of mankind, has declared war on us, and attempted to oppreſs us.

A ſtubborn ſtadtholder made himſelf maſter of your government; he entered into the pernicious coalition of tyrants, and formed with them the raſh reſolution of enſlaving a magnanimous people.

Your blood, your treaſure were laviſhed in that criminal attempt.

The fate of arms anſwered the juſtice of our cauſe, and our victorious armies have entered your territories: Bavarians! we are very far from thinking that you are accomplices of this horrid attempt. Our enemies are alſo yours.

The blood of the founder of the republic of the United Provinces ſtill runs in your veins, and amidſt the havocks of war, we ſtill continue to conſider you both as our friends and allies, and it is upon this principle that we are now among you, we bring confidence and not terror along with us.

It is but a few years ago that a haughty conqueror preſent laws to you—and we now reſtore liberty to you; we do not come into your country to enſlave—The French nation ſhall reſpect your independence.

The armies of the republic of France ſhall obſerve the ſtricteſt diſcipline; the leaſt injury and extravagancy committed againſt the inhabitants, ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed.

The ſecurity both of perſon and property ſhall be maintained.

The free exerciſe of religion ſhall not be diſturbed. The laws, cuſtoms, and manners ſhall ſtill be maintained—The people of Holland, by uſing their ſovereignty, ſhall alone be able to alter or improve the conſtitution of their government.

At Amſterdam on the 1ſt Pluvios, in the 3d year of the French republic, one and indiviſible, (the 20th of January, 1795, old ſtyle).

Signed on the original,

GILLET,
BELLEGARDE,
J. B. LACOSTE,
JOULERT,
POSTIER,
DE L'OISE.

From the Norwich Packet.

A MONSTER.

Having ſomewhat above a year ago, given our readers an account of the Anaconda, a native of the Eaſt-Indies, we are now enabled to entertain them with the relation of a ſimilar monſter, who is an inhabitant of our own country.

One of theſe monſters was killed on the 27th of May laſt, by a company of gentlemen, who were on a hunting party, weſt of Fort Recovery, and by them denominated the Heterogeno Americano. To one of theſe gentlemen we are indebted for the following account; who relates, that when killed, he meaſured twenty-ſix feet ſeven inches and a half, and was thick in proportion. His head was green, with a large black ſpot in the middle; round the jaws which were very flat, but extremely broad with great ſtreaks; and his eyes were monſtrouſly large, very bright and terrible. His ſides were formed of ſtreaks of bright red, green, white, purple and pale blue, and more beautiful than can be well imagined. Down his back ran a broad ſtroke of olive green, twiſted and waved at the edges; beſide which was a narrow one of fleſh colour; and on the outſide of that, a very broad one of bright yellow, waved and curled in various inflexions. His belly was ſpotted all over, at ſmall diſtances, with large long and round blotches of black, crimſon and perfect blood. On his back he was covered, in ſome places, with great ſcales, at the edges of which, ſtuck out large ſtiff bones, almoſt as ſharp as a needle, the ſhape of which reſembled a fiſh's fin. He had a ſtreak round his neck like that of a changeable purple; and directly under his head was a large white ſpot. When opened, there was found in him a panther, ſeveral ſquirrels of different ſpecies, birds, inſects, and ſnakes of an inferior kind; all of which had been ſwallowed whole and not a bone broken.

As it is probable there will be many who may doubt the truth of the above, it may not be improper to inform them, that the ſkin is to be ſeen at the Philadelphia Muſeum, where they may convince themſelves of its authenticity.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE Philadelphia Gazette lately announcing to the public the firſt number of "The Baltimore Telegraphe" I felt myſelf much pleaſed with an extract from the editors of this new paper. It is as follows.—"Being fully ſenſible of the invaluable privilege of a *free* preſs, we conceive it may be honourably ſupported, without ever ſtaining our pages with the atrabilious bitterneſs of calumny; and as we have ever thought, that "good name in man or woman is the immediate jewel of the ſoul," private individuals can have nothing to apprehend from the Baltimore Telegraphe, which will be invariably devoted to the cauſe of virtue, rational amuſement, and the *public good.*" Was this wholeſome declaration more generally obſerved, to thoſe at leaſt who deſerve well of their country, the bleſſings of a free preſs would not ſo frequently be turned into the foul medium of ſcandalous abuſe and private malevolence; and all the good purpoſes ſo ſtated in the above ſentiments would reſult to an ever laudably inquiſitive public. The Maryland Journal having recently furniſhed the public with a ſpecimen of *a ſcribbler's ability* in the articles of falſehood and defamation, for truth's ſake, I would beg leave to reply through this candid and reſpectable vehicle of information, that "the Student in Divinity" lies under a groſs miſtake, wherein he aſſerts, that the author of "Conſolation" meant to caſt a reflection on certain denominations of people.—"Conſolation"—a pure, conciſe, and evangelic defence of the Chriſtian religion, does not aſſert any thing like what the "Hartford Student in Divinity," and, may I not add, hypocritic, would inſinuate. It reports, alluding to the offenſive expreſſion "heretical," that Such is the opinion of the "*reformed churches.*" This "Student in Divinity," alias —— —— would do much better in minding his own buſineſs ——— than endeavouring to blacken and undervalue the writings of men which

are so *far superior in his fashion*, and whose useful labours will live and be remembered when he is rotten and forgot. Candid freemen of every nation and denomination will reflect, that they are possessed of reason, and that no wise man or good man will reject any novelty which reason sanctions, nor support error solely on account of *its contiguity*.

AMERICANUS.

March 30, 1795.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. VII.

—Pereatur obstitat tibi filius infans. Juv.

Let thy young son restrain thy mind from sin.

THE inefficacy of precept, when it is not accompanied by example, is a subject which has been often treated on. The following letter may perhaps be of use, since it seems to be written with a good intention; but, though I am loth to offend my correspondent, I cannot but observe that (as the learned reader will easily perceive,) it is entirely extracted from the fourteenth Satire of Juvenal.

" Mr. MEDDLER,

" It has been very wisely observed by Mr. Knox, that " All heads of families are presidents of little societies, which they are bound to regulate by precept and example. But how shall they be qualified to do this, who are seldom at home, and who, when they are there, are constantly engaged in vanity. Their own corruption descends, with additional malignity of influence, to the lowest menial servant, who has sought protection beneath their roof."——This propensity of children to imitate what they have been most accustomed to observe in others, is by nature ingrafted on their minds. Every brute, though devoid of reason, is fond of, and uses for its sustenance, that by which it was supported when unable to provide for itself. Thus, human nature inclines us to act and to rule our conduct by that of our parents; and it may be universally observed, that for whatever species of vice the father feels a partiality, the son's disposition inclines him to the same. Hence follows the necessity of parents in culcating in the minds of their children, at an early period, a relish for those duties which they should observe through life, which would never fail to make them happy men and useful ornaments of society; and principally, should they attend to their own conduct, taking care that they do nothing which may in any manner set them a bad example, always considering themselves answerable for the behaviour of their children. By this means they would not only be giving useful and instructive lessons to their children, but also improving and benefiting themselves.

" The happiness resulting from this would not be confined to particular families, but diffuse its grateful influence over all the world; and equally great would be the misery arising from a contrary conduct. By the one we should give the most ineffable to ourselves, our children, and the community; whereas by the other we should entail perpetual infamy upon us and our posterity.

" When we see our children carry to the greatest excess those vices for which we ourselves feel a predilection; with what justice can we blame them? How can we find fault with them, when the whole tenor of their lives is so similar to our own? It is then that the parent at last finds out his error, and in vain endeavours to recal his deluded son from those paths of vice which he himself taught him to tread. But how can he expect to be obeyed, when he had not the resolution to take the advice he now gives his son, by observing which the critical situation he is now in would have been avoided? For this reason such parents are at first very little attended to, and shortly totally neglected by their children.

" It sometimes though seldom happens, that children are naturally endowed with such strength of mind, that by reason of their love of virtue and utter detestation of vice, that far from imitating their paternal defects, they thereby increase their adherence to virtue. But this is rarely the case; children, as soon as reason first opens in the mind, begin to be influenced in all things by the example of their parents. The older they grow the more these pernicious practices take root in their hearts, and at last they come to the miserable end which vice always prepares for her votaries.

" The consequences of a total disregard of virtue are pernicious at all times, but particularly so among parents. " Single men, and single women," says Knox, " however led astray by the false lights of their own vain imagination, suffer by themselves, or at least draw but a few in their train. But the whole rising generation must be endangered when dissipation is become universal among parents and heads of families."

Yours, &c.

ERRATUM.

In the fourteenth line from the end of the Meddler, No. 6, insert the word " content" *after the words* " tendency of."

To be RENTED,

THAT agreeable residence in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of STRAWBERRY HILL, the situation and advantages, are too well known to require any particular description. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West-river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 4, 1795. 1

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Annapolis, March 20, 1795.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland orders, that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this state, made and delivered to the adjutant-general, on or before the 20th day of June next, and that the said return shall be agreeable to the form directed by the adjutant-general.

(Signed) J. H. STONE.

A true copy,

J. KILTY (acting by deputation) for
HENRY CARBERRY Adj. Gen.

As regimental or battalion meetings cannot conveniently be obtained at this early season of the year, it is intended that company returns shall form the groundwork of the proposed operation. For these, as well as for regimental returns, blank forms, with every necessary instruction for filling them, will shortly be furnished from the office. They will be transmitted, (agreeably to a direction of the commander in chief annexed to the above order) to the commanding officers of divisions, under whose orders they will be distributed; together with such arrangements as those officers may think proper to form for a due and timely execution of the business.

JOHN KILTY, for
HENRY CARBERRY, Adj. Gen. 1

LOST OR MISLAID,

SOME time in March last, a BUNDLE of PAPERS, containing accounts, bonds, receipts, and judgments assigned to me. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any person who will deliver them to me. They can be of no use to any person but the owner.

JAMES PATTISON.

Herring Bay, April 4, 1795. 10 7/6

WAS lost, mislaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a CERTIFICATE, number 82,816, granted to lieutenant FRANCIS WARE, of the Maryland line, on a final settlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing interest from the sixteenth November, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and signed by JOHN WHITE and JOHN PEARCE, commissioners. If any person or persons can show any just cause why the aforesaid certificate should not be renewed, they are requested to come forward and make known his or their objections to same.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

March 30, 1795. 1 00 16/10 2

THIS is to forewarn all persons whatsoever from dealing with my wife SARAH STINCHCOMB, as I am determined to stand to no contracts of hers, nor pay any of her debts after this date.

THOMAS STINCHCOMB.

April 4, 1795. 10 7/6

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On Monday the 13th day of April next, on the PREMISES,

A LOT, on lease, in the city of Annapolis, with three tenements thereon, subject to a ground rent of three pounds sterling per annum; the said lot is 117 feet on Northwest-street, and 160 on Bladen-street, in a healthy pleasant part of the city. Seventy-one years of the lease are unexpired. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM MAW.

Annapolis, March 18, 1795. 4 S

To be SOLD,
At Public Vendue,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 10th day of April next,

THAT valuable estate, opposite to the city of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of GREENBURY'S POINT, containing 800 acres of land; there are on the premises a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with nine rooms, two kitchens, and a milk house below, with four rooms above for servants, adjoining, with a chapel, quarters, corn house, granary, stable, barn, and tobacco house, also a farm house, with five rooms, and other improvements. There are many advantages attending this place, such as plenty of fish, oysters and wild fowl, and convenient to one of the best markets in the United States for the seller; the situation is beautiful and healthy, and the soil superior to most, and inferior to none, in the state. The terms will be made easy, about one third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest. Possession will be given on the first day of January next, and an undoubted title will be made, by

DAVID KERR, Tenant for life, and
WILLIAM BISHOP, Reversioner.

March 7, 1795. 3 X

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable PLOUGH-HORSES, a few pair of strong MULES, and a full bred FILLY, upwards of fifteen hands high, three years old. The terms will be very moderate, particularly if *cash* is paid.

EDWARD HALL.

West river, March 20, 1795.

JAMES WHARFE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken and entered upon that well known INN and TAVERN, in the city of Annapolis, (generally known by the name of MANN'S TAVERN) together with the stables, furniture, &c. where he is determined to conduct the business with the greatest assiduity and attention. This, as a house of entertainment, is justly celebrated all over the United States for the elegant accommodations it afforded whilst under the management of Mr. Mann; and, as the present possessor, from his knowledge of the business, and an ample supply of every thing requisite, flatters himself that the gentlemen, who shall honour him with their company, will experience equally good treatment. He has added to the stock on hand a quantity of genuine wines, spirituous liquors, &c. all chosen with the greatest care, and provided himself with the best cooks and waiters. His stables are attended by experienced and careful ostlers, and in every respect well furnished.

Annapolis, March 27, 1795. 2

WANTED,
Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *seasoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handsome model*.—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795. 2

In CHANCERY, March 30, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of HENRY WARFIELD, trustee for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by him made, as stated in the said report, of the dwelling plantation of the said Marriott, on the 23d instant, for the sum of £ 446, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 17th of April next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership of JOHN B. DARNEY and GEORGE CLEMENTS, in their store at Port-Tobacco, under the firm of GEORGE CLEMENTS & Co. is this day dissolved.

2 GEO. CLEMENTS.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1795.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I shall apply to the next county court, which is to be held in Queen-Anne's county, to have commissioners appointed to ascertain the beginning of a tract of land called ADDITION, lying on Kent Island, in Queen-Anne's county aforesaid.

2 PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

March 18, 1795.

In CHANCERY, April 1, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of MARY WEEMS and ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, trustees for the sale of lands, under the last will of JOHN WEEMS, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by them made, as stated in the said report, of a tract called his LORDSHIP'S BOUNTY, 101 acres, to Charles Cowley, for £. 404, on the 18th day of the last month, and of BURRAGE, BURRAGE'S BLOSSOM, and BURRAGE'S END, 200 acres, to John Battee, for £. 1000, on the 24th last month, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth instant.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

SUNDRY of the creditors on general WILLIAM SWALLWOOD'S estate, have appointed HENRY BARNES and ROBERT FERGUSON their agents, to employ council and superintend a petition to the chancellor, for a decree to sell so much of said general's real estate, as will satisfy their debts still due and not settled by his personal estate; any other creditors on said estate, who have not joined in the appointment of these gentlemen, and wish to join in said intended petition, are requested to wait on them, on or before the 15th day of April, with their vouchers of debt, and conform to the directions and agreement of the other creditors for the prosecution of said petition.

Port-Tobacco, March 23, 1795. 3X

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

14 STUEBEN'S
MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

On Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, and the two succeeding days, will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAGGS, at South-river ferry, near Annapolis,

FIFTY-FIVE NEGROES, late the property of colonel Samuel Chew, among which are a number of fine young healthy negroes of both sexes; some of those negroes have been occasionally employed as house servants, but generally have been brought up to farming business, and some of the men hands are exceeding good farmers. Some of the men and women are married; in those cases the husband, wife, and small children, if any, will be sold together; and some of the women who have young children, and have not husbands in the family, will have their small children sold with them. It is probable that any person wanting to buy negroes for their own use may suit themselves at this sale.

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for
THO. M. FORMAN, administrator
of col. Sam. Chew, deceased.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Mr. BEN. CHAMBERS, attorney for THO. M. FORMAN, administrator of col. SAMUEL CHEW, deceased, advertised in the Maryland Gazette of Thursday February 19th instant, fifty-five NEGROES, late the property of col. S. Chew, to be sold for cash, on Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, at the house of Mr. John Craggs, at South river ferry, near Annapolis; and, whereas the subscriber is interested in the administration of said estate, having intermarried with a daughter of the deceased, who, by his last will, is entitled to a part of his personal estate, after payment of debts; and, whereas the subscriber is of opinion that said advertisement is substantially defective, inasmuch as it does not sufficiently particularize certain valuable qualifications which some of said negroes *to his knowledge* are possessed of, and for want of which communication the sales of said property would be considerably injured: In consideration of the premises, be it known, that among the said fifty-five negroes are, two rough carpentets and sawyers, two shoemakers, the one a common, the other *a good workman*, a man who was regularly bred as a cook, but has been some years out of practice, a good woman cook, and another tolerable one, who can also wash well and take care of a dairy; an excellent female house servant and seamstress, who is complete mistress of her business; a man (husband to the last mentioned woman) who understands the management of a kitchen garden, has acted as a skipper of a boat plying from Kent-Island to Annapolis, has occasionally been employed as an house servant, and can drive a post chaise; a young woman who is a weaver, and two others who have acted in the capacity of chambermaids, and can wash well.

BEN. GALLOWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, March 3, 1795. 6

A valuable Mill and Land for sale.

On Monday the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

THAT valuable MERCHANT MILL, on Magothy river, erected at the place called the Narrows, together with 144 acres of land contiguous thereto. This property will be sold on a credit of five years, one fifth part of the purchase money, and the interest on the whole sum, to be paid annually. Bonds with satisfactory security must be given by the purchaser.

WALLACE, MUIR, & HARRIS.

Annapolis, February 24, 1795. 7

STATE of DELAWARE, ss.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, situate in Murderkill hundred, in the county aforesaid; containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BRICE, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

10 X MARY COOK, administratix
of the said deceased.

By order of the court,

SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.

December 10, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the last day of August next, that they may be settled, by

ELIZABETH DICKINSON, Administratrix.

Anne-Arundel county, March 11, 1795. 5

*** ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEWS-PAPER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that, having procured the new and elegant apparatus, lately imported from Europe, by Mr. JOHN HAYES, they intend publishing a daily news-paper, under the title of

The Baltimore Telegraphe.

It is proposed to publish this paper *every morning*, (Sundays excepted) on a larger and more extensive scale, than any heretofore attempted in the *State of Maryland*. The name will indicate the intention of the editors, that like the *new machine*, lately invented in *France*, it may communicate the *earliest* and *most interesting* intelligence.

That this publication may be rendered agreeable to their friends and patrons, the editors beg leave to lay before them an idea of their plan.

I. As it is of great importance to the people, to be regularly informed of the operations of the *general government*, a certain portion of this paper will be appropriated to the debates of *congress*, the laws and all interesting reports proceeding from that body, and from the *officers of state*, so as to exhibit a connected view of their deliberations.

II. They will duly notice matters that are interesting to the *United States*, such as the progress of manufactures, agriculture, commercial enterprises, useful undertakings and institutions, debates and proceedings of the national convention of France, and of the British parliament, with many other affairs from the most accredited foreign prints, which may appear worthy of insertion.

III. Interesting foreign and domestic publications shall be frequently announced, and copious extracts given of their contents, either from the works themselves, or from the most impartial reviewers or critics; their design being, not only to render this paper an *early vehicle* of news, but also a *magazine* of useful and entertaining knowledge.

IV. With respect to essays of every description, they will be guided by one general rule, founded on the *freedom* of the *press*, which they conceive ought only to extend to public characters; and therefore, they particularly oblige themselves, to reject all pieces which contain invectives against private citizens, or reflections that might, in any manner, injure their reputation, or occasion what is termed a news-paper war.

These general sketches of their design are submitted to the consideration of the public, from whom they solicit that support, which it shall be their constant study to merit.

Having been encouraged in this business, by a very respectable number of the inhabitants of this town, they flatter themselves, that *The Baltimore Telegraphe* will soon have a general and extensive circulation, and thereby become useful to merchants, country traders, and others, as an *advertising paper*. The elegance and beauty of their type will undoubtedly claim the public approbation; and they are determined to execute all business intrusted to their care, with neatness and accuracy.

The first number will be published early in March, on a super-royal sheet, the size of Mr. BROWN's *Philadelphia Gazette*, at *seven dollars* per annum, and regularly forwarded to country subscribers, agreeably to orders, with all possible expedition and care.

The situation of public affairs, both in *Europe* and *America*, renders the present period truly interesting to every *freeman*; we therefore presume, that a publication intended for the support of *republican principles*, which may contain a judicious selection of the most important events, cannot fail of being very acceptable to our fellow-citizens.

Handbills, cards, blanks, circular letters, &c. printed on the shortest notice, at the *new printing-office*, Baltimore, by

CLAYLAND, DOBBIN, & CO.

Baltimore, January 19, 1795.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. Perant, printer, Philadelphia; Messrs. S. and J. Adams, printers, and Mr. Samuel Burnes, postmaster, Wilmington; David Smith, Esq; Elkton; Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant, Havre-de-Grace; Mr. Abraham Crapster, merchant, Liberty-town; Mr. William Spurrier, Elk-Ridge; Mr. Bartgis, and Messrs. Winter and Carey, printers, Frederick-town; Messrs. Frederick and Samuel Green, printers, Annapolis; Messrs. Hanson and Priestley, printers, George-town; Mr. Archibald Dobbin, merchant, Alexandria; Messrs. Buchanan and Clayland, merchants, and Mr. James Cowan, printer, Easton; Mr. John Clayland, merchant, Greensburgh; Mr. James Clayland, jun'r. merchant, Centreville; Robert Wright, Esq; Chester-town; and at the book stores of Messrs. Hagerty, Rice, Clarke and Keddie, Keatinge, Cole, Thomas, Andrews and Butler, and by the publishers, in Baltimore. 9

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near SAMUEL RAWLINGS's tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complected, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleasant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark fearnothing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his mistress gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

4 RACHEL HARWOOD.

West river, near Samuel Rawling's tavern March 15, 1795.

PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEW NEWS-PAPER, ENTITLED,

Fell's-Point Telegraphe.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN the present high price of subscriptions to the established news-papers in Baltimore is considered, the necessity of one at a more moderate expence, must be strikingly evident.—There are few persons in the state of Maryland, unless in the commercial towns, who would wish, or can conveniently afford to pay a subscription of SIX OR SEVEN DOLLARS per annum, together with the expence of postage; and when the great and acknowledged usefulness of these kind of publications is taken into view, there is every reason to expect, that the present undertaking will meet with the general patronage and encouragement of our discerning citizens. To accommodate, therefore, our readers, in every rank and description of society, it is proposed to publish the FELL'S-POINT TELEGRAPHE at the low price of TWO AND AN HALF DOLLARS per annum, which is to be paid half yearly in advance:—And that it may not be defective in communicating any article of interesting intelligence, it will be published as often as the post arrives, three times a week; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when it will be delivered to subscribers at the Point and in Town, and immediately forwarded, agreeably to order, to those in the country.

It will be printed on good paper, and of a quarto size; and the editor is determined to spare no pains to render it a useful, instructive, and entertaining paper. —For this purpose, he will make the best selections in his power from all the American and European prints; and should any thing important or interesting appear in any of the Baltimore papers, his friends may also be assured, that it will be inserted in the TELEGRAPHE.

As there can be no doubt but this cheap and useful paper will find a ready circulation in every part of the state of Maryland, a work of this kind being so much wanted, it is presumed it will claim its share of the advertising business. The editor, advantageously situated on Fell's-Point, will be easily enabled to procure every article of ship news, and be early acquainted with the arrival of every species of merchandise, which he will communicate to the public. He therefore solicits his friends and the public for their advertising custom; and he trusts that their advertisements will be printed correctly, and judiciously displayed.

Original essays, both moral and political, authentic accounts of marriages, deaths, and other casualties, will be received with gratitude, and meet with due attention. And here, he thinks it necessary to remark, that it is his fixed determination, to conduct the Telegraphe on free and rational principles:—Averse to party purposes, no interest or emolument whatever, will influence him to disturb the peace of domestic tranquility, by publishing anonymous slander, or malevolence, against individuals in the private walks of life.

The public's very humble
And obedient servant,

J. W. ALLEN.

Baltimore, January 29.

N. B. It is intended, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear by the 23d day of February ensuing, that the first No. of Fell's-Point Telegraphe shall be published on that day.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. John Pannel, captains James and Joseph Biays, captain Thomas Moore, captain Peter Sharp, and Mr. Job Smith, on Fell's-Point; by Messrs. Clarke and Keddie, Mr. John Hagerty, and Messrs. Thomas, Andrews and Butler, booksellers; and Messrs. Yundt and Brown, and Mr. Philip Edwards, printers, Baltimore-town, and Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis. 7

RAN AWAY on the second instant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of speaking; his legs are remarkable small, and feet very long and narrow for one of his size; his wool is short; had on when he made his escape a round hat, painted or tarred, a short fearnough grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnson's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will assume the Butler name, or some other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to pass as such. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a less distance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795. 12

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to

50 JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

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